### THE MISSING CAMPAIGN FUNDS

The Republican State Committee Rowing Over the Lord.

LIVELY LETTERS EXCHANGED.

Treasurer Bechel Reads the Riot Act and Tells Who Got the Stuff-What Chairman Richards

Has to Say. Interesting Correspondence.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 10 .- [Special Tele gram to The Ber |-The recent exposures by Tun Ban concerning the reckless use of money by Walt Seeley and Treasurer Bechel, of the republican state central committee, has caused some rich letters to be written. Chairman Richards questioned the right of Bechel to pay Seeley's expenses to Chicago, forgetful of the fact that he had authorized the payment of the \$100 note.

Treasurer Bechel reads the riot act to the otherwise happy republican family in a vigerous letter, which will be printed with the other correspondence in the Call this evening, which is as follows:

RICHARDS' LETTER. FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 4.—Hon. W. F. Bechel, Omaha—Dear Sir: I have yours of November 30 enclosing statement of receipts and expenditures. There are at least two items that may be questioned—the note for \$100 for one, and the Seeley draft for \$100, the other. You and Seeley seem to have been running the financial end of it. I wish you would give me a list of the Meiklejolin enders with amounts and not my list before me.

L. D. RICHARDS. orders with amounts and numbers, as I have

not my list before me.

(Signed)

L. D. Richards.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8, 1888.—Hon. L. D.
Richards, Fremont, Neb.—Dear Sir: Noting
yours of the 4th inst., in reply to mine, inclosing statement of receipts and disbursements, you refer to the \$100 note and \$100
draft. The former, I thought, you were perfectly conversant with, it being for Mr.
Seeley's expanses in Chicago, and it was
discussed in Lincoln, and I supposed
thoroughly understood and satisfactory. At
all events, I did not participate in its benefits, directly or indirectly. Regarding the
draft of \$100, my report should have read
order No. 17, which you personally sent me
in the following letter:

Lincoln, Neb.—Dear Sir: Herewith check
for \$250, one-half of Governor Thayer's donation; also order for \$100, which credit Ger-

tion; also order for \$100, which credit Ger man National bank and charge Seeley. Very truly yours, (Signed)

L. D. RICHARDS. You say: "You and Seeley seemed to have been running the financial end of it." In so far as it applies to me, it is unjust, unfair and untrue. I simply paid orders presented me as long as I had funds available. True, some of these orders were of the campaign of 1887, but these overlaps always happen. Does the remidient party of Nobrasta wish to round. these overlaps always happen. Does the re-publican party of Nebraska wish to repudi-ate any of its regular and honest obligations? I incurred none of them. If any have been repudiated, the fault lies with the party, not with me. I cannot pay its debts. I euclose herewith a clipping from The Owana Bee of December 4 By whom it was insuired I December 4. By whom it was inspired I cannot conjecture, and I am sure that it has come from some disappointed member of the committee. I believe that you are too honorable a man and possessed of too much manhood to associate my name with such a wilful and deliberate lie. It seems to have the ear marks—with the ac-Webb Enten. I can produce vouchers for every dollar disbursed. There are still in my possession all financial papers connected with the campaign of 1886, '87 and '88. These tially or in full, and the thally or in full, and the orders upon which I disbursed the funds, completed and also bearing approval of the state central committee, Does the committee, does Mr. Eaton, wish me to give this to the press! I am fully jus tified in so doing after the unprovoked, unjust and ungentlemanly attack upon me. Upon examination of orders paid, I find the following: No. 22, Webster Eaton, \$34.30; No. 25, Webster Eaton, \$50; No. 26, Webster Eaton, \$500, No. 26, Webster No. 25, Webster Eaton, \$50; No. 25, Webster Eaton, \$500; No. 35, Webster Eaton, \$150; No. 35, Webster Eaton, \$50; No. 40, Webster Eaton, \$200: No. 56, Webster Eaton, \$112; No. 42, Webster Eaton, \$117,16; total, \$1,713,06. This would indicate that he (Mr. Eaton, was dishursing the that he (Mr. Eaton) was disbursing the major portion of the funds. Besides that, he received a "donation," of which I am not advised. I am thoroughly disgusted with what has been said in the press, and unless there is an explicit and authorized denial, I shall take my own course; and if the committee has gone into print, I shall certainly follow

the example of the committee, (Signed) W. F. Becher. (Signed) W. F. Becnet.
Mr. Bechel was shown a copy of The Ben
last evening. He read over the Lincoln dispatches regarding the above letters, and remarked: "They're all right. There is nothing but a plain statement of facts in the whole matter. I have receipts and documents to show for every cent I expended Some Lincoln parties wanted me to send these papers down to Lincoln, but I was not be caught in that kind of a trap. I do not Intend to stand any more of their inuendos Intend to stand any more of their intendes. Certain parties have been hounding me for some time, and new I am going to resent this kind of business, born out of sheer spite. It is true I gave Walt Seeley money for expenses to Chicago and I paid every legitimate bill as long as there was money to do so. As far as my using the committee's funds wrongfully. It is all bosh. In fact the committee is indebted to me for In fact the committee is indebted to me for money expended out of my own pocket on the committee's account. I haven't the slightest doubt but Webb Eaton is at the bottom of all this, and the cause of the unjust attack made through Tuz Bzz's Lincoln bureau the other day."

Chairman Richards' Say.

FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The attention of Chairman Richards, of the republican state cen tral committee, was called to an article in Tur EVENING BER concerning the management of the financial matters of the last republi can campaign, from Treasurer Bechel's standpoint. "All I have to say," said Mr. Richards, "is that if Mr. Bechel has any financial statement of the campaign to render, that it would be very much more proper for him to submit it to the committee, instead of to the newspapers. The letter purporting to have been written by him on December 8, has not been received by me. At the organ-ization of the committee an auditing commit tee was appointed, with a view to conducting the campaign on strictly business principles. So far as I know, up to date no statement has been rendered to the auditing committee by Mr. Bechel, and until that is done silence upon his part would seem to be the prudent thing. I have had nothing to say to the pub-lic concerning this matter. For an Omaha politician, Mr. Bechel seems to be very

Dyer and the Mormons. SALT LAKE, Dec. 10 .- The hearing on the petition alleging that Receiver Dwyer and the council collected exorbitant fees, etc., in the matter to escheat the Mormon church property, begun to day. Receiver Dyer re-fused, under advice of counsel, to answer most of the questions put. The examination was closed and the situation will be presented to the supreme court when it mosts in Janu-

Foundered on the Rocks. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The steamer Yaquina Bay, the property of Colonel Egarton, president of the Oregon Development company, went on the rocks in Yaquina bay during a heavy gels last night. She will be a total loss. The passengers and erew were laved. The yease is value; ase Physics.

### BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE,

Enough facts are not yet known to justify

a conclusion as to whether it is the work of anarchists or of some one who has a per-

sonal grievance against the Shufeldts. At

the hour mentioned, the neighborhood was

shaken by a tremendous explosion, shaking

buildings and breaking many panes of glass in

surrounding nouses, and causing people to rush into the street in great alarm. An investigation showed that a bomb had been

thrown, probably from the street, into a de-

tached warehouse used for storing high

wines in. This building was shattered, hoops

were burst off many of the casks and the

hends of some of them were driven in. Very

soon after a package wrapped in paper was discovered lying in the street. It contained

discovered lying in the street. It contained, several sticks of dynamite and some fulminating caps. The fuse connected with the pricking showed evidence of having been lighted, but had gone out prematurely. The articles are now in possession of the police, who are at work on the case.

A hole about three foot square was torn.

of buildings would have been wrecked, and the 15,000 barrels of whisky in the store-house would have caused a fearful conflagra-

on.

James Lynch, one of the proprietors, says

hallows the evolution was the work of

he believes the explosion was the work of the whisky trust, which has threatened ven-

the whisky trust, which has threatened ven-geance because the company refused to join the trust. He adds that one of the members of the trust came to the distillery shortly after the explosion, but was compelled to leave, being threatened with violence. For-tunately nobody was in the building when the deed was committed and nobody was hort.

urt. Lynch, when asked if there was any cause

for the taking of such a measure by the whisky trust, said: "Well, I should say there was. Everyone knows the war they have

wared on us without success. They have tried every means in their power to force us

man who employed him to do the work, or

Presidential Nominations,

inations sent to the senate to-day were those

of William Joseph Larkin, of Illinois, to be

post chaplain, and Perry Belmont, of New

York, to be envoy extraordinary and minis

ter plenipotentiary of the United States to

Spain. James J. Euright, of Michigan, to be

assistant commissioner of Indian affairs;

Samuel H. Albrock, of New York, to be

superintendent of Indian schools. To be re-

captain; Captain Douglas M. Scott, First in-fantry, to be commissioner of subsistence, with the rank of captain; First Lieutenant

Charles, Twenty-third infantry, to be com

missioner of subsistence, with the rank of

The Golden Gate Special.

ROCK CHEEK, Wyo., Dec. 10 .- The Golden

Gate special on her return trip, left San

Francisco on time Saturday, at 2 p. m.,

December 7. Left Ogden on time early this

morning. The trip has been a perfect suc-

cess, everything working admirably. This

evening the representatives of the Denver

papers will board the Golden Gate special at

Cheyenne and be entertained and banquetted en route. Pullman Conductor John Larkin,

come novel devices in the arrangement of the chemical fire extinguishers. The train is

fire-proof, so far as steam heat and electric

lights can make it, but, nevertheless, the Golden Gate special has a regular fire de-

partment, thoroughly equipped and trained.

The weather has been superb during the entire trip, and the observation room crowded

The House of Commons.

London, Dec. 10.-Parliament will be pro-

In the commons this evening Stanhope.

secretary of war, read a telegram from Gen-

eral Dormer, at Cairo, to the effect that a

steamer would leave Suez Wednesday to

convey to the Sunkim squadron the Twen-

tieth Hussars and 300 men of Welch infantry. This would make the total force at Suakim

5,500 men, composed mostly of Egyptians,

ngainst 2,400 of the enemy.

In the debate on the Irish estimates, John

Ellis, member from Nottinghamshire, moved to reduce the amount voted for the Irish police by £10,000. He protested against Irish

onstables procuring evidence for the Times nd forcing witnesses by threats to appear. Balfour replied at some length.

After further debate Mr. Ellis' motion was

Steamship Arrivals.

At Glasgow-The state of Georgia from

At New York-The Circassia from Glas-gow, the Aurania from Liverpool, the Den-

mark from Copenhagen and the La Nor-

At London-The Denmark from New

At Southampton-The Werra from New

York for Bromen, At Boston-The Deruyter from Autwerp.

At Hoston-The Deruyter from New At Hamburg-The Hammenia from New

At Bremen-The Willkommen from New

LONDON, Dec. 10 .- President elect Harri-

son has written the following letter from

Indianapolis to a correspondent in Newcas-

Dear Sir-Your letter of November 10 has

been received. I have never been a student

of our family history, and can only say in

response to your inquiry that it has been

stated and accepted by some of my relatives who have given study to that subject, that our family has descended from General Thomas Hurrison, an officer in Cromwell's army. I never myself examined into the evidence.

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

What Depew Would Accept.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10,-The Commercial Ad-

vertiser this afternoon publishes an inter-

view with Depew, in which that gentleman

net position he would accept the position of

minister to England should it be offered to him. Depen said that he considered the minister to England as second in importance to the president only.

states that while he would not accept a cabi-

Harrison's Ancestry

captain.

all the time.

New York.

nandie from Havre.

tle-under-Lyne:

ogued on the 24th.

rectly, of their organization

THE BIG TERRITORIAL HITCH. A Tremendous Explosion in a Big Chicago Distillery. Chicago, Dec. 10.-Shortly after 6 o'clock Democrats Want New Mexico Ad-

his morning an attempt was made to desmitted With the Rost. troy Shufeldt & Co.'s distillery in the northern portion of the city, by means of dynamite

BUT REPUBLICANS SAY NAY.

Two Democratic Representatives From Wisconsin Probably Not Citzens-The Beatrice Land Case Carried Up.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.

I asked Mr. Springer this afternoon if there was any prospect of an agreement or compromise between the democrats and the republicans on the territorial admission bill. "Not unless the republicans will agree to admit New Mexico," he replied. "That is the ultimatum. They must take us for greater fools than we are if they think that we will consent to the admission of four republican territories and a refusal to admit one democratic territory. I shall not vote for any bill that does not include New Mex

lice, who are at work on the case.

A hole about three feet square was torn in the roof. The intention evidently was to throw a bomb through the skylight, underneath which were several vats filled with highly explosive lightd. Had this succeeded, scores of holdstream. "Do you still insist upon admitting Dakota

as a whole!" "I am opposed to the division of Dakota on principle," said Mr. Springer. "I do not beheve that the people want the territory di-vided. It is only insisted upon by the rerepublicans for partisan purposes, in order to get two more senators. But I do not say that there is no proposition looking towards division that I would not agree to. If it should appear that a majority of the people of north Dakota should ask for admission, as well as a majority south of the parallel that is suggested for the dividing line, then there will be at least one reason for making two states, that does not exist now. But if the people of north Dakota do not want to be divorced from the southern half of the state, it is a good reason why the territory should not be divided."

into the trust, and they played their last card when they tried to freeze us out of feed-ing cattle. When they saw that this had no effect they began to issue vague threats, to "Would not the people of north Dakota vote for division, if they thought it probable they would also be admitted as a state!" which we paid no attention."

J. D. Lyon, manager of the Schufeldt company, offers a reward of \$25,000 for the arrest of the person who threw the dynamite on the distillery building, or the name of the "I do not know about that. In order to de termine the question as to the preferences of the people, both parts of the territory should be allowed to vote separately, and as I say, if a majority on either side of the line should be in favor of division, there would be at least one reason for division that does not such information as will lead to the detection and arrest of the parties responsible for the outrage. The members of the whisky trust

exist now."
"Will you agree to abide by such a decision ridicule the idea that the attempt to destroy the property was the work, directly or indiin case such a vote is taken! "I might accept such a division, provided the bill would include New Mexico." "Then you will make a concession to the Washington, Dec. 10 .- Among the nom-

republicans in Dakota, if they will admit New Mexico as a state?"

"I do not say that. But I do say this—that I will not consent to the passage of single bills for the admission of the territories. The territory of New Mexico has just as many claims for admission as a state as Dakota, or Washington, or Montana and should be treated like them, even if it does usually give a democratic majority."
"I told Senator Manderson what Springer "I told Senator Manderson what Springer had said, and he replied that he was willing to agree to the omnibus bill admitting North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, but he would not agree to admit New Mexico until after the census of 1890 had determined its population to be sufficiently large to justify it."

ARE THEY CITIZENS?

saperintendent of Indian Schools. To be re-ceivers of public moneys, T. A. Dunlana, of Minnesota, at Crookston, Minn., and Frank F. Randolph, of Dakota, at Watertown, Dak., and Samuel T. Leavy to be agent for Indians at the Yankton agency in Dakota. Peter D. Vroome of the Third cavalry to be inspector general with the rank of major. large to justify it."

Colonel Habercem sends the following to the Milwaukee Herald (German) to-night:
"The democrats may find they have two names on the roll of their members of the may house who will not be sworn in. Wisheld the state of the may house who will not be sworn in. inspector general, with the rank of major; Captain Edward Hunter, First cavalry, to be judge advocate, with the rank of major; Captain George B. Davis, First cavalry, to be judge advocate, with the rank of major; First Lieutenant Robert Crain, Fourth artilensin elected only two democrats to the next house, who are both German-Ameri-cans. It is asserted that both were ineligible, because neither of them is an American citizen. They came to this country as minors, with their fathers, and they claim the latter became full American citizens before they became full American citizens before they themselves reached their majority. This is disputed. It is positively asserted that the father of Mr. Buckner, who was elected from the Fifth district, never was naturalized, and it is at least suspected that the same is true of the father of Mr. Barwig, who was elected from the Second district. In Wisconsin, foreigners of sufficient age course the right to vote after a year's resiacquire the right to vote after a year's residence, and the declaration of intention to become a citizen. It is a provision of law that has prevented many old residents of that state from having themselves naturalized. If this is the with a corps of assistants, gave a review and exhibition of the fire department of the Golden Gate special yesterday, showing great efficiency on the part of the men and case with the fathers of the two gentlemen named, then they are not citizens, and conse-quently ineligible to congress. The law prewribes that a foreign-born person must have been seven years a citizen before he is eligi to a seat in the house. When Messrs Barwig and Brickner present themselves at the bar of the house to be sworn in as mem-bers, they will be challenged, and conse-quently they had better find the proofs of

their citizenships, if such exist.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The list of nominations to vacancles on the staff of the general army, sent to the senate to-day, will cause surprise in the army at large, and chagrin and disappointment to the friends of those who expected to be ap-pointed. Only one or two of the active favorites have drawn prizes in the lottery, and the list shows that the present administra-tion is no more beyond social and political affuence than its predecessors, for with one or two exceptions, the officers nominated owe their selection more to the influence of ominent democratic politicians and society leaders than to their military records, or the endorsement of their superior officers. General Schofield will feel considerably humilated at the failure of the president to appoint Captain Sanger assistant inspector general, but he is treated no worse than the secretary of war and General Drum, whose recommendation have been ignored in several cases. Douglas M. Scott, who draws the cases. Douglas M. Scott, who draws the commissary prize, is the nephew of Representative William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and, politically speaking, is entitled to the place, for Mr. Scott has invested from \$50,000 to \$75,000 in Mr. Cleveland's political fortunes, besides giving him a good deal of his time and personal attention. This is about the only reward he has got, and it is given to him by the president as a personal complihim by the president as a personal compli-ment, for very few of Captain Scott's military associates had discovered any peculiar qualifications on his part, or were aware that he was even a candidate for one of the vacan

Captain Vroom, who gets the inspector Captain Vroom, who gets the inspector generalship, owes his appointment to the influence of Senator McPherson and other democrats of New Jersey, for his father, the late Governor Vroom, of that state, was a wheel-horse of the democracy, and is canonized among its saints. Captain Hunter was backed chiefly by special and retired army influence. Captain Davis, who is made assistant judge advocate general, is considered one of the ablest officers in the service. ered one of the ablest officers in the service, has been an instructor in law at West Point, and has written a book on army law that is looked upon as an authority. He went into the army as a private and has carned every promotion he has received. There is a great promotion he has reserved. There is a great deal of regret expressed over the failure of the president to appoint Captain John G. Bourke, who was thought certain of one of the places, and was endorsed by General Crook, Ad-jutant General Drum, Secretary Endicott and a large number of prominent officers. Bourke has been General Crook's aide-de-camp in all his Indian campaigns has seen nourse has been deheral Crook's aide-de-camp in all his Indian campaigns, has seen about as much genuine fighting, and has eaten about as much mule meat as any man in the army. He is a student, too, and has produced some works that have a high liter-ary, as well as scientific value.

R. S. Bibb, of Beatrice, Neb., is in the city prepared to represent Gage county before the supreme court, in the Gage county court heuse case. The suit comes up on appeal from the United States court of Nebraska and involves the title to the court house

square in the city of Beatrice. The ground for this property was decded to Gage county by Mr. Cropsey, on condition that it should be used for court house purposes, its temporary abandonment by the county on the ground, it was alleged, of the dangerous condition of alleged, of the dangerous condition of the building, was made the occasion by Mr. Cropsey to sue for its return into his hands on the ground of breach of contract. The case has been once decided in favor of Mr. Cropsey in the district court for Gage county on the fact of the abandonment of the property. But later, when carried be-fore Judge Dundy, was decided in favor of the county on a question of the law in-

fore Judge Dundy, was decided in favor of the county on a question of the law involved. It now comes before the supreme court upon the issue of the construction of the law. Mesars, J. M. Woolworth of Omaha and L. Burr of Lincoln are the attorneys for Mr. Cropsey, and Mr. Bibb represents Gage county in the proceedings.

PERSONAL.

Major Marcus P. Muller, Fifth artillery, has reported at Ft. Monroe for duty, us instructor at the artillery school.

PERRY S. HEATH.

#### THE BIRMINGHAM MASSACRE. Excitement Still Running High Over

the Bloody Affair. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 10.—The coroner is endeavoring to get at the bottom of the facts in Saturday night's massacre. The excitement still runs very high, and the people are divided over the action of the officers. One very remarkable feature is that nearly

One very remarkable feature is that nearly every man killed was shot in the back, showing that the crowd had turned away in the alley when the firing began.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which Hawes is a member, have telegraphed that whey have engaged a detective to look up the case. They believe that Hawes is innocent of the crime, and that the colored woman, Fannie Bryant, and Albert Patterson murdered and robbed Mrs. Hawes and then killed the children.

It is reported that Hawes has made a full confession of his crime.

In addition to the injured whose names were given last night, there are a large number of people who received slight but not disabling wounds, and are therefore not reported at the hospital.

orted at the hospital.

ported at the hospital.

Certain prominent officials in the city have telegraphed Governor Seay that they consider it necessary for him to be here, and have asked him to come at once. The governor will, no doubt, investigate the situaion personally, and make arrangements for tion personally, and make arrangements for the removal of Hawes and Sheriff Smith, or for the relief of the sol-diers. Many telegrams concerning the situation passed to-day between Governor Seay and the authorities. It is not probable that Governor Seay's orders to dismiss the troops will be given until Babbitt, now act-ing sheriff, says they are no longer needed. The funerals of Postmaster Throckmorton and other victims took place this afternoon

and other victims took place this afternoon with impressive ceremonies. Sheriff Smith still repeats the statement that he did not give the word to fire until shots were fired on the outside, and that at least a dozen shots were fired by the crowd

before a single officer fired.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., says: Governor Seay arrived here at 11.35 to-night and is now in conference with Colonel Jones. He says that from the reports he has received he thinks Sheriff Smith did his duty.

#### THE "Q" STRIKE. A Final Effort to Be Made to Get the

Men Back to Work. CHICAGO, Dec. 10 .- A final attempt will be made in a few days by a committee of the engineers who went on a strike on the Burlington road last February to get the men back to work upon the old terms, or better. The result of the conference is bound to be important, for if the men cannot get back the committee has power to renew the efforts made last spring and declare a general boycott on "Q" freight. If this boycott is declared, it is said neers for the reason that the former you vengeance against the engineers and charge them with treachery in having induced them to strike jast spring and then leaving them in the lurch. There are still 400 idle switchmen, and they have held several meetings, at the last of which they appointed a committee to wait on the Burlington officials and ask for a restoration of their old places. A reply is expected from Superintendent Bereply is expected from Superintendent Res-ier. The general grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is now in Chicago with the sin-gle exception of the chairman, who is en route from San Francisco. Feeling is stated to be very bitter between the engi-neers and firemen here, and this has extended to other roads terminating in Chicago. This condition of affilies is said to be wielding a condition of affairs is said to be wielding a powerful influence against the proposed scheme of a general federation of the railway employes which has been under discussion

## A SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Young Girl Brutally Assaulted By Rairroad Employes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10 - Special Telegram to The Bee. |- Particulars of a most horri ble and revolting outrage committed upon a young girl at Spooner, on the Omaha road, some days ago, have come to the knowledge of your correspondent, although the matter has been strictly kept quiet. The brutes implicated in the crime are employes of the Omaha railroad, and consequently the details of the shocking outrage had not reached any news center until one of the men was in the little town at the time, came to this city and made the facts known. It was a week ago last Friday when the brutal rage occurred. A sixteen year-old whose name is unknown, employed In the hotel at Spooner, was enticed to a car by one of the freight conductors, where she was as saulted by several railroad men. She is said to be in a critical condition, and is being cared for at the bome of her father, a few miles from Spooner. It is said a warrant has been issued for a conductor named Somers.

Sherman Will Not Accept. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The report concerning Senator Sherman's acceptance of a cabinet port folio is at hand. Mr. Thomas E. Steele, a young attorney of this city, who is a nephew of General W. T. Sherman, has just returned from a vasit to the general at Pittsburg. He says that John Sherman held a conference with his brother, the general, and other rela-tives during the past week and that at the conference it was decided that the Ohio senator was not under any circumstances to accinto President Harrison's cabinet in any po-

sition, but was to remain in the senate.

New Postmasters Washington, Dec. 10.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Willard D. Morgarerge has been appointed postmaster at Simon, Cherry county, Neb., vice Elias Stillwell, resigned. The following Iowa postmasters have seen appointed: Emily Brian, Blairstown, Benton county, vice Jane Applyate, resigned; Reuben F. Rogers, Eden, Fayette county, vice Linus Fox, resigned; Charles H. Buech. Goos Lake, Clinton county, vice P. A. Gohlmann, resigned, Andrew T. Barnes, Leighton, Mahaska county, vice D. A. Gray, resigned; Lorenzo D. Ewin, Levey, Polk county, vice J. B. Laub, resigned.

Freight Trains Collide.

Worchester, Mass., Dec. 10.-Reports have been received here of the derailment at Ashland of two Boston & Albany freight trains. The first report was that the head brakeman was killed and that his body was under the wreck. A later report received states that three men wore killed. A wreck-ing train has been sent down from this city and later a relief train to transfer pas-It is learned later that nobody was killed

and only one person dangerously injured.

## THE KING OF THE FORGERS.

George Eldwell Writes a History of His Crimes.

HE WAS RAISED A PURITAN

But in His Maturer Years Succeeded in Swindling the Bank of England Out of Nearly Five

Million Dollars. A Premier in His Class.

New York, Dec. 10 .- George Bidwell, the rincipal in the Bank of England forgerles that were effected in the years 1872 and 1873, and who received a life sentence, in company with his three colleagues in crime, but who was released upon a ticket of leave July 18, 1887, is now peddling a book entitled, "Forging His Own Chains," in which he gives a vivid description of his career from childhood up, and a most interesting resume of every particular of the gigantic frauds that ultimately placed him as a wearer of the clothing marked with the "broad arrow," the distinguishing badge of the English penitentiary population. The book reads like a remance, and in its compilation exhibits more than ordinary literary ability. There is terrible irony in the comparisons of the writer's early recollections of Sunday, when the bible or "Baxter's Saints' Rest" was the only reading allowed. Cards in the Bidwell home were regarded as certain provocatives of divine wrath; checkers as a temptation of of divine wrath; checkers as a temptation of evil, and dancing as an unpardonable sin.

Bidwell appears to have been a hard working, thrifty youth, and these habits do not appear to have descrited him until he found himself, shortly after his wedding, hard pushed for means to pay rent and supply food for those dependent on him.

This was the moment he made the first downward step. He withheld a portion of his collections, intending to make the deficiency good the next month. He managed to do this, but the first step led to his dismissal from the firm he had hitherto been an

to do this, but the first step led to his dis-missal from the firm he had hitherto been an honest employe of. Trouble came thick upon Bidwell, but he appears to have steered clear of any infringement of the law, until he met Frank Kibbe, whom he calls the evil genus of his life. A little transac-tion performed for Kibbe that netted Bid-well \$500 was the first whet to his appetite for frand upon an enlarged scale. In the spring of 1872 the foreign trip was projected spring of 1872 the foreign trip was projected with a view to "raising the wind out of foreign capitalists." In company with George McDonald, Austin Bidwell (his younger brother) and George Engles, George Bidwell crossed over to England and quickly made their way to London, that happy hunt-ing ground of impecualous mortals and crafty schemers. This worthy quartette went over to work foreign capitalists, but the subsequent frauds upon the Bank of England were not entirely the result of a prearranged plan, but to a large extent were the prompt utilization by sharp men of little incidents by which the tide of fortune was

turned their way.

The opening of an account with the west-ern branch of the Bank of England was a very keystone in the swindlers' arch, but it doesn't seem to have been the result of de-

Austin Bidwell had in his possession \$10,000 in bank notes, and as he was going to visit friends in Ireland, he didn't care to carry so much money about with him, and he sought to place it in the safe keeping of a friend of his, a Mr. E. H. Green design business on Saville Row. H. Green, doing business on Saville Row. Mr. Green advised him to deposit it in some bank, and subsequently introduced Austin Bidwell, under the assumed name of Warren, to the assistant manager of the western branch of the Bank of England, the institution at which Mr. Green kept his own account. Instead of taking a simple certificate of deposit, Austin was prevailed on to leave his circulture and take a check book which his signature and take a check book, which was, of course, equivalent to opening a regu-lar account. The conspirators then got lar account. down to work, and a little scheme was worked on the continent which yielded good not results, and after its consummation Englos remained in London about a week, preparing papers (forged) for George Bid-well to use on a trip to South America, and then took a steamer to New York. That same day George Bidwell sailed for Rio Janeiro, accompanied by a man named Munson. About this time Austin Bidwell drew out the money (all but a small balance) de-posited to the credit of F. A. Warren in the western branch of the Bank of England.
The forged letters of credit that George
Bidwell was taking to Brazil had been manufactured by Engles. They purported to be drawn by the London and Westminster bank, next to the Bank of London the largest bank in the English metropolis. In filling them out he signed only the manager's name. Bidwell's anticipations proved perfectly correct, and by the closest shave, as is subsequently disclosed in the book, this ap-parently trifling omission nearly landed the whole outfit in a Brazilian prison. Sheer cheek carried them through this episode in their crookedness, but the squeeze was

a terrible experience to Bidwell. The haulwas a big one, the booty amounting to \$50,000. Having worked the Rio bankers successfully, Bidwell and his partners next turn their attention to the Amsterdam fluanciers; but the phlegmatic Hollanders were too shrewd for the Americans and their plans all fell through, Bidwell paying them the compliment by saving that "these cautious Hollanders really know how to do business

Failing to beat the Dutch, the eyes of the gang are next turned upon Frankfort. Bid-well is contemplating a raid upon the Roth-schilds when he receives the following tele-

gram:
LONDON, Nov. 2, 1872.—To George Bidwell, Amsterdam: Have made a great discovery, Come immediately. Mac.
Now, what was McDonald's great discovery I It was this: Among certain genuine pieces of paper collected by Bidwell on his continental tour and sent to London to be cashed was a bill of exchange on Baring Bros., of London. Said McDonald to Bidwell on his arrival in London within twentyfour hours after receipt of that telegram:
"As soon as I received that bill on Barings
I went there to collect the money. Instead of paying the amount by check or in gold or tes as I expected, the cashier stamped on the face,

PAYABLE AT LONDON AND WEST-MINSTER BANK.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* and endorsed it. Upon my taking it there it was cashed without a question. It occurred to me immediately that if we were to get some blank bills of exchange we could make as many as we liked by imitating the orig-inal, and draw the money for the same from the bank with the same case that I did for the genuine bill."

Bidwell's natural shrewdness now comes into full play and a long neglected balance at the Bank of England appears to have opened up visions of immense profitable scheming. He reasoned that as the bank had paid the Barings bill to McDonald without verifying the signature, it must be the custom in England to transfer bills of exchange from hand to hand without sending them to the acceptors to be "initiated." [In this country it has, since 1554 at least, been the custom for brokers to send all offered paper to the purported drawers or acceptors to have it "initiated" by them, thus deter-mining whether the draft or acceptance is genuine or not.] If this was true, it followed that the Engish banks discounted paper without making any inquiry as to the genuineness of the signatures, relying entirely on the character of the customer who offered the paper for discount.

The lines were laid with great accuracy. Nothing was left undone, and down to the most minute particular the forgers did their work with a master hand for the first big By way of preparation for the contem-

plated fraud, Austin Bidwell on December 2, 1872, opened an account at the Continental

bank in the name of C. J. Horton, depositing £1,300 in bank notes. There also existed the account at the western branch of the Bank of England in the name of F. A. Warren. Checks drawn on the Warren account were deposited to the credit of Horton, and the operation repeated at intervals to give an air of general business. Bulls of exchange were purchased, and the supposed Warren took them to the western branch of the Bank of England for discount. The backs of those bulls were covered with the endorsements of the various firms through which they had passed. The plotters copied these indersements in fac simile, so that the false bulls in contemplation should have all the characteristics of genume bills. Every variety of writing and printing ink, and every form of blank bills of exchange known on the continent and printed in different languages, was also provided. A new lot of bills on London were purchased on the continent, and in this way the conspirators obtained a great number of landing firms on the continent and signatures of leading firms on the continent and signatures of leading firms on the continent and in London. McDonald was sent to Paris to get the necessary fac similes of various banks and private indorsement stamps engraved on wood. He returned with the surprising information that there were no wood engravers in Paris. This obliged George Bildwell to risk the dan bank in the name of C. J. Horton, depositing returned with the surprising information that there were no wood engravers in Paris. This obliged George Bidweil to risk the dan gerous experiment of having the necessary blocks cut in London. They were engraved without any undue suspicion having been excited. As another step in the plot, one Noyes came from America in response to a cablegram, and assumed the duties of clerk to Rorton. On December 28, 1872, George Bidweil, under the name of Warren, mailed from Birmingham to the Bank of England genume bills of exchange amounting to genume bills of exchange amounting to 44,907 for discount, in order to ascertain if the "fraud machine" was in working order, and, as these bills were discounted without

and, as these bills were discounted without question, such proved to be the case.

The plot worked like a charm. Everything fell their way. They calculated chances, however, and everything was arranged ready for flight if the forgery was discovered. Bidwell waited in Birmingham for the reply to the letter, and armed with a bogus order on the postmaster got the reply from the London bank manager. The bills had been discounted and the proceeds passed to F. A. Warren's credit. Bidwell and his associates worked what is known in the English thieves youndary as "ringing the changes."

worked what is known in the English thieves vocabulary as "ringing the changes."

This is how it was done. Bidwell took the train to London and gave to Noyes, his clerk, who had been summoned to England from New York by cable, to help out the work, checks on the Warren account for £4,000, on which Noyes drew that sum from the Bank of England and deposited it in the Continental bank to the credit of Horton. Bidwell then drew Horton checks for some £3,000, which were cashed and the money used to buy United States bonds, which bonds were ultimately shipped to the United were ultimately shipped to the United States to be held till called for. All the other transactions of the conspirators were other transactions of the conspirators were essentially similar to this. Occasionally the account at the Continential bank was reduced by drawing out Bank of England notes, which were taken to that bank and exchanged for gold in bags of £1,000 each. This gold was then carried back and exchanged for notes by another person. The object of this was to break the connection object of this was to break the connection between certain parties and bank notes having numbers, the Bank of England keeping a record of parties to whom its notes were delivered. How satisfactorily their plans must have worked is evident by the information given by Bidwell, in his book, that the income of the fraudulent associates was at times more than \$50,000 per day. And when one package of bonds was captured in America, after the of bonds was captured in America, after the deal had ended in disaster, it contained nearly a quarter of a million dellars in United States securities.

And then the beginning of the end arrives.

And then the beginning of the end arrives.

On February 27, 1873, it is decided that the
final haul shall be made, and £100,000 m false
bills are sent to the Bank of England. If
the deal should go through the Atlantic
ocean will be placed between the conspirators and their estims. But there was a lease tors and their victims. But there was a loose screw in this last operation. Bidwell had failed to put the date of the acceptance on two of the forged bills. They were sent to also to remove to and upon the right of way the supposed acceptor to have the date put in, and were discovered to be forgeries. Inthe perpetrators. This was on March 1, 1873.
Anticipating success with this last lot o bills, Bidwell had given the clerk, Noyes certain checks amounting to \$75,000, drawn on the Warren account, with which to puron the warren account, with which to purchase United States bonds. He also gave him Warren cheeks for \$30,000 to deposit to the credit of the Horton account. This accomplished, the only thing remaining to be done was to draw out the Horton account. and skip. As Noyes went to the Continental bank to draw out the \$30,000 he was ar-rested and taken to Bow street police sta-He passed by Bidwell on the way.

Bidwell and McDonald waited for the torm to blow over, believing their connection with the fraud would never be discov tion with the traud would never be discovered. At Mac's lodgings all the material used in the forgeries was destroyed, all but one piece of blotting-paper, which Mac wanted reserved for use. That piece of blotting-paper gave him a life sontence in an English prison. McDonald, in a roundabout way, reached

Havre, from which port he took passage in the steamship Thuringia for New York. He was captured and returned to London under extradition proceedings. George Bidwell Started for Queenstown, Ireland, intending started for Queenstown, Ireland, intending to there take the White Star steamer Atlantic for New York. At the Queenstown wharf he discovered that he was being shadowed and he gave up the trip. The irony of fate showed itself in the sinking of the Atlantic on that voyage, with a death list of over five hundred. Bidwell was spared for harder luck. After manifold dodgings of detectives he reached Edinburgh Scotland. Here a newsdealer suspected him of being the Bank of England forger, and mentioned his suspicions to a clork employed with the Bank of England's agency in Edinburgh. This firm called in Detective McKelvie, who arrested Bidwell on March 20, 1873. The prisoner was taken to London and lodged in Newgate jail, there to ruminate mean the createspaces, that may have given upon the carelessness that must have given the police his real name and his connection with the forgery. McKelvie died before the case was reached for trial.

Abstin Bidwell was arrested at Havana,

Cuba, and despite the absence of any extra-dition treaty between Spain and England was turned over to the English authorities. He was landed at Plymouth, May 27, 1873.

The four prisoners were tried together, and the evidence against them worked up as only the heat detection and them. the best detective and logal talent of the world can arrange it. Every piece of paper handled during the working of the "fraud machine" was brought into court and its history a curately traced. The prosecution spent nearly \$50,000, and on the jury's verdet of guilly the trial high sent all four dedict of guilty the trial judge sent all four de-fendants to prison for life. After fourteen years at Pentouville, Dartmoor and Woking years at Pentonville, Dartmoor and Woking penitentiarles George Bidwell was pardoned or granted a ticket of leave on July 18, 1887. He landed in New York August 3, and was at once arcested by two detectives. Judge Duffy discharged him from custody, and ordered that Bidwell "be allowed to take a fresh start in life." He is now living at "The Elms," East Hartford, Conta, and winds un his book with the statement that winds up his book with the statement that "John Howard Payne could never have ap-preciated 'Home, Sweet Home' as I now do."

SHE DID NOT LOVE HIM. A Chicago Man Shoats His Landlady and Kills Himself.

and Kills Himself.

Chicago, Dec 10.—John A. Marfin, an engineer, fell desperately in love with Mrs. B. W. Merrill, his landlady, and knowing that his love was unrequited, shot her this morning and then killed himself. The woman died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. B. W. Merrill and his wife have kept a boarding house for several years. Among their boarders was Martin, and ever since his arrival in the house, over a year ago, he has professed the greatest love for Mrs. Merrill. His attentions at last became unbearable, and to day she advised him to unbearable, and to day she advised him to leave. After pleading with her not to send him away and finding her determined, he shot her and then himself.

Killed By an Explosion. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 10.—By the explorion of a boiler at Haman's feed mill, at 'frow-bridge, O., this morning, Henry Haman and Afbert Kline were killed and Wallace Strut land, a boy, badly microd

# THEWESTERN UNIONALARMED

It Is Quite Anxious for Its Line on the Union Pacific.

WILL THE LATTER SEIZE IT?

An Injunction Suit Begun to Prevent the Railroad From Freezing Out Mr. Gould Between the Missouri and the Coast.

#### Telegraph vs Railroad.

A very important suit was yesterday moruing begun in the United States court in which the Western Union acts as the plaintiff and the Union Pacific company the defendant. In brief, the former affects to fear that the latter intends to dispossess it of the telegraph lines which parallel the Union Pacific, and has sought an injunction to restrain the latter from so doing. There is some mystery covered up by this move, because, up to the present, few, if any, persons have heard of such an intent on the part of the Union Pacilic. From time to time, in congress, the right of the railroad to allow a private corporation to conduct a telegraphic business, which the charter compelled the road to conduct, has been questioned. It has been supplemented with a determination to compel the road to live up to its obligations, but be-yond that nothing has been done. It has been said that this move on the part of the Western Union is to forestall further con-gressional or official action by establishing, if possible, a right to the monopoly which it now enjoys along the line of the Union Pacific.

The complaint contains 155 specifications

The complaint contains 155 specifications and is in panaphlet form. The plaintiff states that it was duly incorporated by an act of the legislature of New York, April 12, 1848, and has also acquired the franchise of the United States Telegraph company, United States Extension Telegraph company, Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company, Independent telegraph company, Overland telegraph company. It alleges that, by virtue of this, each of said companies was empowered to construct telegraph lines between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast; that the Union Pacific railthe Pacific coast; that the Union Pacific rail-way company was incorporated by an act of congress cutitled an act "to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line be-tween the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean; that on June 16, 1840, congress passed an act facilitating communication across the continent by electric telegraphy; that in and by said act, a compensation of not more than \$40,000 per annum for ten years was granted to the party whose proposal should be ac-cepted, and who should build said telegraph lines; that said plaintiff fully appreciated the great importance of the proposed enter-prise to public interests, took into considera-tion the question of embarking therein and caused careful and chaborate explorations to be made then but little known between the said points. Accordingly Hiram Sibley who was then president of the company, bringing was then president of the company, bringing suit to submit a proposal to the government, which was accepted; that in carrying out the project the blaistiff associated itself with the Pacific Telegraph company and the California State Telegraph company for the purpose of constructing said line. The initial point was at St. Joseph, Mo., and thence via Omaha to Salt Lake; that this route was selected and used by the plaintiff, and that the Union Pacific subsequently availed itself the Union Pacific subsequently availed itself of this route in the construction of its lines; that in 1864 the Pacific Telegraph company, and in 1865 the California State Telegraph company and the Overland company became consolidated with the plaintiff, which thereby endowed the said plaintiff with all the franchise thus created and obtained, among which was the right to operate said lines, and

the company whereby such removal should be in lieu of and should satisfy the requirements of the net so created satisfy the requirements of the act so created by congress. At the time the plaintiff owned or operated lines of telegraph extending from St. Joseph. Mo., to the cities of Wash-ington. New York, New Orleans, Charles-ton, Philadelphia, Boston and all the other cities in the Atlantic, southern and eastern states; also owning certain indispensible patents for electric telegraph, which were used in the averation of said lines; that used in the operation of said lines; that when congress came to follow the construc-tion of said telegraph line with a line of railway, upon the same route for the same purpose of facilitating communication, it was manifest that it would be in the highest degree unjust to the plaintiff for the government to encourage the maintenance of an-other telegraph line in close proximity and in consequence the defendant was authorized to enter into agreement with plaintiff so that the plaintiff would move its lines along the said route of defendant as fast as the latter so completed; and that said plaintiff did comply with said act. After this the rail yay company discovered that the system, by beng used jointly, was impaired, and in cousequence, made an indenture September, 1869, of a lease of its lines to the Atlantic & Paci-fic Telegraph company, for which lease said company gave to the defendant large and valuable considerations; that having for some reason become dissatisfied with said lease and the operation of said line thereunder, and desiring to avoid its obligations, on or about March, 1850, the said defendant, under plea that such an act was justified and required by its charter and obligations took into its own hands the twestering of said took into its own hands the possession of said telegraph lines. That the plaintiff has operated independent stations at Omaha, Fremont, Grand Island, Cheyenne and Ogden, and has also kept butteries supplied along the line used by defendant; that plaintiff has the line used by defendant; that plaintiff has string three wires from Omaha to North Platte and two beyond the latter point for the use of said defendant, and five wires, and in some places, more for itself; that in the work above mentioned \$387,272.14 have been expended and the defendant has only reimbursed the plaintiff to the extent of \$121,003.17. The complainant also cites that it has also come to the ears of said plaintiff that defendant was contemplating violent. it has also come to the ears of said plaintiff that defeadant was contemplating violent and decisive acts in derogation of said contract and was likely at an early day to seize the said telegraph lines as well as those be tween Omaha and Ogden and Kansas City and Denver and open up said lines under its own operation, a damage in which action will result to the plaintiff of more than \$100,000 annually. For this reason, a writ of injunction is asked enjoining its defendants from the use of said telegraph system, and also a writ of subnessa commanding the defendwrit of subposs commanding the defend-ant to appear in court and answer the bill of plaintiff. The case will be called in the court at Leavenworth, Kan. December 27, "The Union Pacific wishes to abide by the "The Union Pacific wishes to abide by the recent act of congress, and the Western Union enjoins." said a Union Pacific official. "The Western Union is working under a contract made with the Union Pacific in 1881, with twenty-five years to run from that date. The act passed in congress last August, requires the Union Pacific to operate its own lines, and it will be done. Of course, it will annul the prior contract so far us the subsidized portion of the road is congerned, but that is a matter for the courts to decide, and the Union Pacific proposes to abide by the

the Union Pacific proposes to abide by the iaw. An act of congress stands above any contract. We have our own wires for the transaction of railway and government business, and are always prepared to send a private nessage at our rates if offered to us, and that is the way the matter stands."

## A Small Strike.

New York, Dec. 10 .- Fifty-two boats of the New York steam transportation company are idle to-day because twenty engineers employed by the company have struck. The men are resisting a reduction of 10 cents an hour for over-time and an arder to pay their own expenses hereafter.

The French Budget Adopted. Paurs, Dec. 10 .- The chamber of deputies o-lay adopted the budget by a vote of as3 to 115. The amount of the sharing fund is fixed at Ki toob, dod franca.